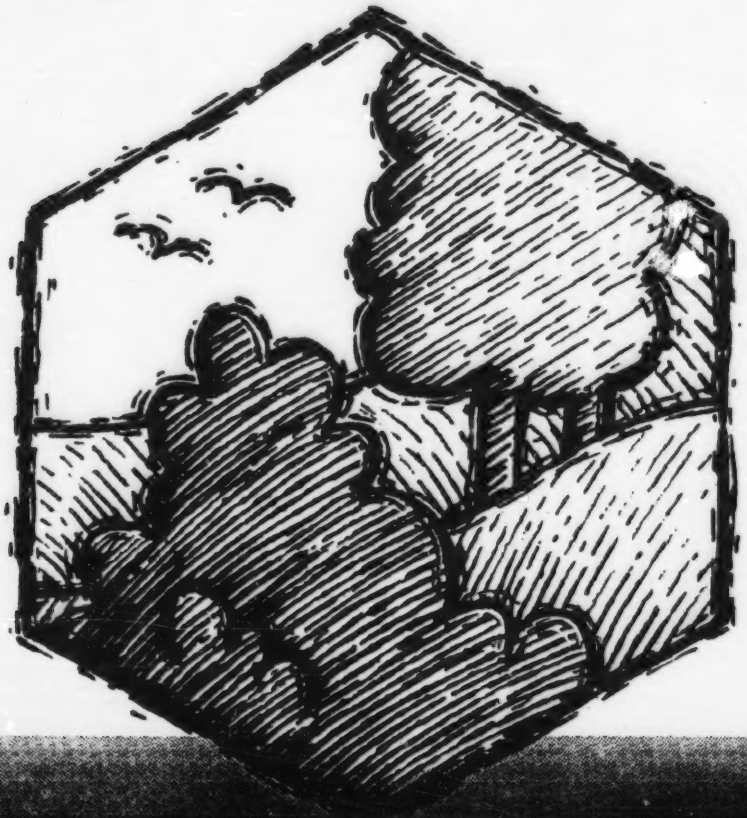
KLESKUN HILL
NATURAL AREA

Management Plan



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October 2000

ERRATA – JUNE 7, 2001

The Branch, Division and Department names have changed in this management plan since it was signed by the Management Team. These names have changed as follows:

Old Name	New Name
Public Lands Division, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development	Public Lands, Sustainable Resource Development
Natural Resources Service, Alberta Environment	Parks and Protected Areas Division, Community Development

Approval Statement

The Kleskun Hill Natural Area Management Plan is an official plan of Alberta Community Development, Parks and Protected Areas and of Alberta Sustainable Resource Development, Public Lands.

The Plan is a commitment by the Region to the protection and management of resources in Kleskun Hill Natural Area and the provision of heritage appreciation and recreation opportunities within it.

Ken Zurfluh, Area Manager
Parks and Protected Areas
Grande Prairie Area

Date June 5, 2001

Gerald Graw, Head
Public Lands
Peace Region

Date June 5, 2001

This plan is consistent with the provisions of relevant legislation and regulations, and with provincial policies, priorities and direction.

Fred Moffatt,
Executive Director
Alberta Community Development

Date June 28, 2001

Roger Marvin,
Executive Director
Alberta Sustainable Resource Development

Date June 7, 2001

Acknowledgements

The following are the members of the planning team who prepared the management plan for Kleskun Hill Natural Area. They agree with the contents of this plan and will work together to implement it.

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Date October 5th, 2000

Kurt Kushner, Public Land Specialist
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Elaine Nepstad
Date October 5, 2000

Elaine Nepstad, Planner
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Date October 5, 2000

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Thank you to the people who visited the open house, and to the many others who support the Natural Area through their volunteer activities. Your interest and support is appreciated.

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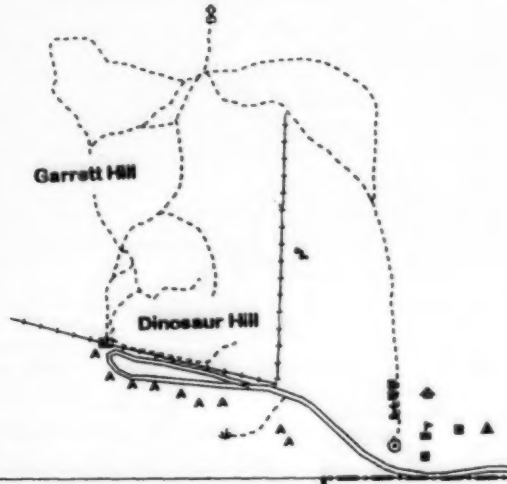
Kleskun Hill Natural Area



100 0 100 200 Meters

- Boundary
- Existing Trails
- Fence
- Gate
- Campsites
- Cactus
- Indian Graves
- School
- House
- Grandstand
- Church
- Barn
- Caretaker

Alberta ENVIRONMENT

Produced by the Resource Information Unit, NWB, AENV, September 2000

1.0 Introduction

Purpose of Management Plan

Kleskun Hill Natural Area, northeast of Grande Prairie, protects one of the few remaining areas of native prairie in the Peace River region. It contains an assemblage of flora and fauna unique to the area, and the northernmost known occurrence of a badlands landscape in Alberta. Because of these features, the site has long been a landmark in the area.

Kleskun Hill has been used for recreation purposes for many years, but has not had an overall management plan to guide its management. With the addition of the historic buildings and a potential increase in use, a plan is needed to guide the future protection and use of the site. More specifically, this management plan will:

- Describe the site
- Identify objectives and management guidelines
- Clarify agency roles
- Propose further development

Public Participation

The preparation of a management plan for a protected area includes involvement with those interested in the management of the site, such as site visitors, local communities, and other agencies. Their input is incorporated into the preparation of the management plan.

For this plan, the members of the planning team are representatives from the following: County of Grande Prairie; Agriculture, Food and Rural Development; Alberta Environment; Kleskun Hill Museum Society and Peace Parkland Naturalists. These people have prepared a draft plan that will be presented to the public for review and comment after all agencies involved have reviewed the plan.

2.0 Description of Kleskun Hill Natural Area

Natural History

Kleskun Hill Natural Area rises a hundred meters above the plains surrounding Grande Prairie. Several of the hills have eroded to expose the Edmonton Formation, a geological layer of clays, sands and narrow seams of coal deposited under prehistoric lakes and seas. One of the clays present is bentonite, a white clay used by the settlers to chink their log houses. The sides of these hills have eroded to form vertical troughs, giving them the typical fluted appearance of a badlands landscape. In spots, bedrock with fossil-bearing strata have been exposed.

The area also represents one of the few remaining undisturbed native grasslands left in the Peace River region. It has never been ploughed under, unlike most of the land in the area. The dry south exposures support prickly pear cactus, which is at the northern edge of its range. Other prairie species include crocus, three-flowered avens, flax, purple onion, wood lily and a variety of grasses. Large patches of juniper and kinnikinnick grow in low areas and on some protected slopes. Interspersed throughout are patches of trembling aspen and shrubs, including saskatoon, honeysuckle and prickly rose. Isolated

clumps of pine and white spruce grow particularly on the north-facing slopes of the hills. A complete vegetation list can be found in Appendix 2.

The native grassland also supports bird species found, in Alberta, only in the southern prairies and in the Peace River region, such as the upland plover, western meadowlark and vesper sparrow. Prairie butterflies include the Common Branded, Garita's Skipper, and Alberta Arctic. The Alberta Natural History Information Center (ANHIC) has placed the Peace region subspecies of the Alberta Arctic on their watch list.

Cultural History

The name Kleskun, likely Beaver in origin, means "white mud", referring to the bentonite clay found at the site. By the time George Dawson from the Geological Survey of Canada passed through the area in the 1870s, Kleskun Hill had long been an aboriginal campsite supported by the abundance of saskatoons and the buffalo which grazed on the nearby prairie. It is a site of one of the stands during a great running battle between the Beaver and Sekanni tribes. The grave at the north end of the hills is said to contain remains of Beaver warriors who died in that stand (Dorthea Calverley collection).

The hills were a landmark and stopping place for early settlers using the Edson Trail. The trail passed on the eastern edge of the area, and its location is marked with a plaque inlaid on a large rock that sits on the original trail. Pioneers who settled near the hills enjoyed the bounty of wild fruits and grasses, and found uses for the white bentonite clay.

Since pioneer times, local people have used the site as a rural recreation area, and as a setting for picnics and community celebrations. A former county reeve, William Garret, recognized the ecological significance of the hills and invited university geologists to give lectures to hundreds of people at annual July community picnics. One hill has been named after him in commemoration of his contribution to the protection of the area. Another big hill is called Dinosaur Hill because several fossil remains have been found around it.

Administrative History

Attempts to preserve Kleskun Hill go as far back as 1947, when the site was earmarked as a potential provincial park. From 1961 to 1982, it was under recreation lease #1619 to the County of Grande Prairie. In 1969 it was identified as an International Biological Programme site, underscoring its significance as a unique landscape. A Natural Area reservation was placed on the land in 1979.

Kleskun Hill Natural Area was established by Order-in-Council in 1987 (SW26-72-4-W6). Its size was one quarter of land (64.75 hectares). Its purpose was primarily to conserve its significant geological features and associated vegetation.

In 1994 the County of Grande Prairie acquired a recreation lease on 18.465 hectares of the natural area. In turn, 28.32 hectares of land to the south were added to the natural area (part of NW23-72-4-W6).

In the same year, a local historical group received a grant to restore the East Kleskun school, teacherage and barn located 2 miles east of Kleskun Hill. In 1996, after being largely restored, it was moved to the recreation lease site. In the winter of 1999, a Roman Catholic Church on Highway 43 was moved to the site. Two other buildings are also located there, the Manning house and the Griko house. The Manning House was recently restored. The goal of the Kleskun Hill Museum Society is to develop an early pioneer "street scene" that would portray local history to visitors.

Current Use

The site has a small campground of 9 campsites with picnic tables and fire pits. It is used regularly during the camping season. Day use is the most popular use of the area. Visitors come to walk around the hills and to visit the historic buildings.

A caretaker, hired by the County of Grande Prairie, lives on the site to maintain it and deter vandalism.

3.0 Zoning

Zoning is a management tool that divides a site into areas with different management priorities. For instance, one zone may allow intensive recreational use, while another zone may provide a high degree of protection of a significant feature on the site.

Kleskun Hill Natural Area is divided into two zones. The recreation lease is a facility zone. It provides facilities for camping and day use and allows for development of the historical building site.

The rest of the natural area is a natural environment zone. This zone allows for low impact recreation such as hiking, while at the same time preserving its natural features.

4.0 Objectives and Management Guidelines

Protection

Objectives	*Guidelines*
Maintain the badland landscape	The badland hills are one of the main features of the site. They are shaped by naturally occurring erosion processes that will not be interfered with. However, the rate of erosion can be accelerated by the impact of human activities, and we will attempt to control this impact, as discussed in section 4.3 Outdoor Recreation.

Maintain the native grasslands on the site

Wildfires on prairie landscapes are natural disturbances that renew the grasslands. They occurred periodically before the area was settled. Aboriginal people used fire to their advantage to maintain prairie buffalo habitat. Nowadays, a wildfire that occurred in the natural area would be controlled to protect the facilities and the surrounding private lands. Prescribed burning, to simulate natural fire events, is even risky in such a small area. However, if encroaching trees threaten the integrity of the grassland areas, it may be considered only under the right conditions.

Because of the rarity of native grasslands in the Peace River Parkland subregion of Alberta, a program may be initiated to track the presence and health of native grassland species. This would involve setting up test plots that can be monitored annually. The program would contribute to the sustainability of native vegetation on the site, and add to the knowledge about vegetation in the Peace Parkland subregion.

Protect the unique flora associated with this landscape

Brittle prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia fragilis*), nodding onion, and other unique flora associated with this site will be protected by several means, including exclosures. One exclosure is already in place to protect a cactus site and more may be added if required. Picking any plants is not permitted. Educating the visitor is another way of protecting the unique flora, and is discussed in section 4.2 Heritage Appreciation.

Native plant cover will be disturbed as little as possible. Any areas that need replanting will be planted with native species. Plants on site are the best source of seeds, as these plants have adapted to their unique habitat.

Noxious weeds will be removed from the site by hand-picking or mechanical means, or as a last resort, by chemicals. The disturbed areas are most vulnerable to weed invasion, and these will be monitored closely.

Protect historical resources on the site

The Kleskun Hill Museum Society is responsible for the restoration and maintenance of the historical buildings on the site. Location of these buildings is limited to the recreation lease area.

Connecting pathways or boardwalks will be constructed between the buildings to help direct the traffic flow of visitors and discourage trampling of native vegetation.

The native gravesite is protected by a chain link fence. The gravesite will be included in an interpretative trail, but care will be taken to prevent any disturbance to it.

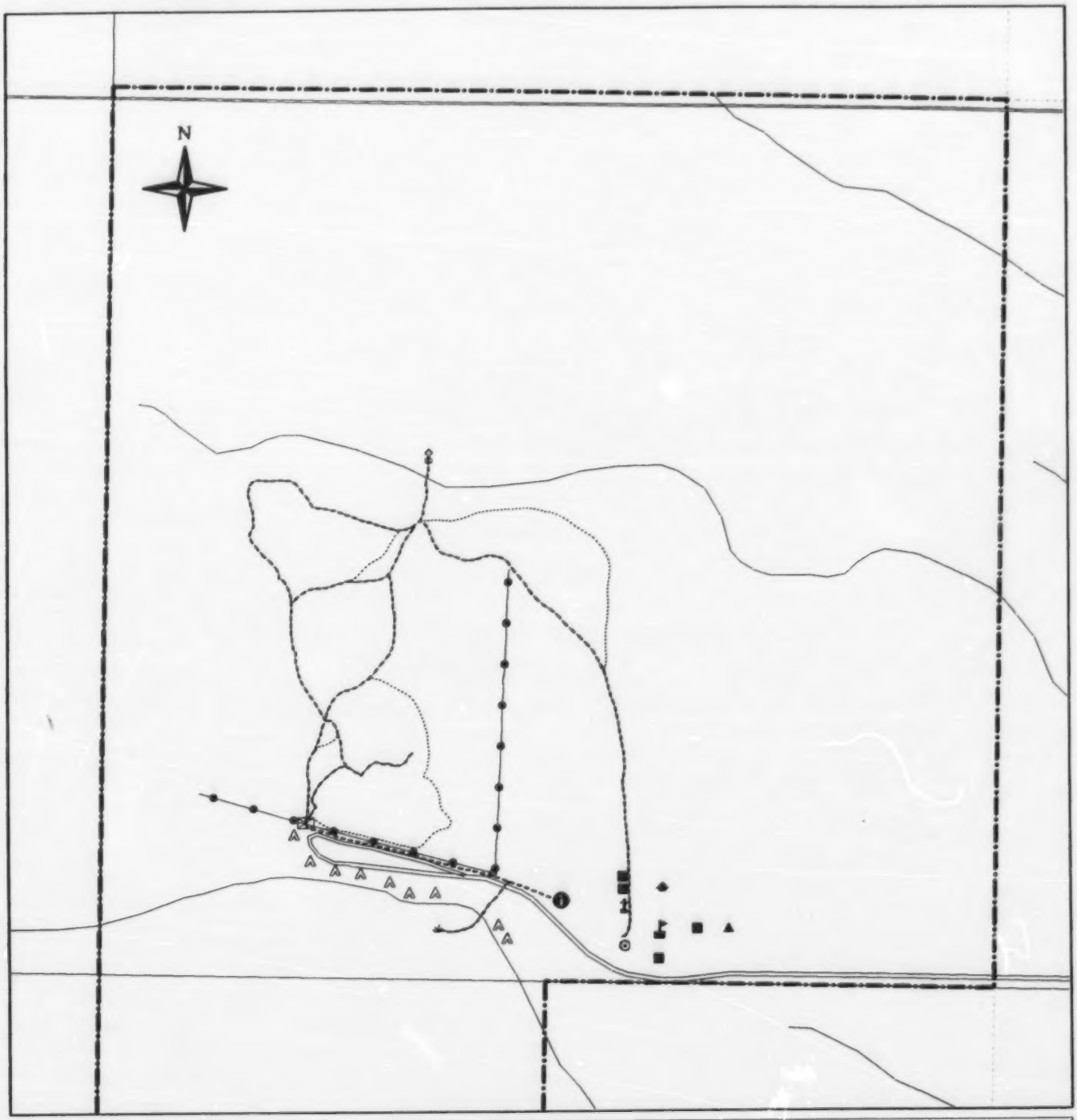
Protect the site from activities that cause further disturbances

No hunting, equestrian use, or off-highway vehicle use is allowed on the site. This is to protect the vegetation and soil from the trampling and erosion that these activities cause, and to prevent disturbance to wildlife.

A chain link fence intended to keep off-highway vehicles out of the badlands area is in disrepair. A page wire fence also surrounds the schoolhouse and teacherage. The location of the fencing will be reviewed and re-alignment and repair carried out as necessary.

Heritage Appreciation

Objectives	*Guidelines*
Tell visitors about the unique natural and cultural heritage of the area	The following themes will be the prime messages that the park will communicate to the public: ♦ Formation of the badlands ♦ Peace Parkland flora and fauna ♦ Pioneer life in the Kleskun Hill community ♦ History of First Nations people in the area Using the above themes, the story of the Kleskun Hills could be presented to visitors using a timeline format, beginning with the creation of the badlands and the prairie vegetation and wildlife, to the activities of aboriginal people and the settlement of the area. The location of both natural and cultural heritage features on this site provide an excellent opportunity to interpret the links, through time, between nature and human activity in this area. The aim of the Kleskun Hill Museum Society, which is to preserve buildings and other artifacts of local pioneer life and to present these to visitors, is compatible with the heritage appreciation objective. It is through their efforts that historic buildings are located on the site. The society envisions the re-creation of a more complete early settlement community, one that would include a barn and a store, and they will work towards that end. All agencies will work together to develop a self-guided interpretative trail that leads through the badland hills and the historic building site. Signs that tell the story of Kleskun Hill will be placed along this trail. See next page for map of interpretative trail. Guided tours of the schoolhouse are organized by members of the Kleskun Hill Museum Society during the summer. Tours are also given on request. The church will be available for rent to the public for events such as weddings.
Provide information about the site to the visitor	An information kiosk will be installed at the trailhead, which will be at the parking lot. Signs will be developed for the kiosk, including a map of the site, a display describing the features of the site, and information about appropriate use. A welcome sign will be installed at the entrance to the site. Some brochures dealing with the historical features are presently available. There are no plans to produce more brochures at this point, but it would be considered if the need arose and if funding was found.



Kleskun Hill Natural Area

SW 26-72-4-6

Alberta
ENVIRONMENT

Boundary		School	
Proposed Interpretive Trail		House	
Proposed Trail Closure		Grandstand	
Fence		Barn	
Campsites		Church	
Cactus		Gate	
Proposed Kiosk		Indian Graves	
Caretaker			

Produced by Resource Information Unit, September, 2000

Outdoor Recreation

Objectives	*Guidelines*
Provide rustic camping opportunities at the site.	Currently, nine camping stalls are located in the recreation lease. The campsites have fire pits, picnic tables and outdoor toilet facilities. Potable water is available at the caretaker's residence. This camping opportunity will continue to be offered to the public. The teepee will be located in the camping area and will be available for rent from the Kleskun Hill Museum Society. The construction of a shower building is being considered on the recreation lease site. The building will be designed to blend with the historic building theme.
Allow visitors to experience the badland environment while preventing further impacts	It is important that the badlands are protected from further trampling and erosion, while at the same time allowing visitors the opportunity to experience them close up. In order to meet both objectives, Dinosaur Hill, the hill closest to the camping area, will be open to random walking and climbing. In the remainder of the badlands area, visitors will be discouraged from random climbing and walking, and encouraged to use the interpretative trail.
Identify appropriate activities for the site	Appropriate activities on the site include camping, hiking, nature watching, and day use. Motorized vehicle use, such as ATVs and snowmobiles, as well as trail riding, will not be permitted on the site. Dogs will be permitted, but they must be on leashes.

Heritage Tourism

Objectives	*Guidelines*
Continue to market Kleskun Hill as a regional tourist attraction	The focus for promotion of Kleskun Hill will be the badland and native prairie landscape, and the historic building site. The site will continue to be marketed in conjunction with other regional attractions through the Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce and other tourism organizations, and at sites on the internet. Efforts will be made to keep this information accurate and up-to-date. The sign for the site on Highway #43 will be maintained. Kleskun Hill Museum Society belongs to the Spirit of the Peace Museums Association, and Kleskun Hill is included in their brochures.

5.0 Recreation Lease

The recreation lease was issued to the County of Grande Prairie in 1994 for 21 years. The lease area is 18.465 hectares, and includes the campgrounds and the historic buildings site. A caretaker has been hired by the County of Grande Prairie to live on the site in a mobile home year round. The caretaker is to provide security to the site.

The boundaries of the lease site do not suit current needs. They will be reconfigured to include the far western end of the campsite area presently outside the lease area, and to remove from the lease an area on its northern end.

6.0 Agency Roles

Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development

Public Lands of Alberta Agriculture. Food, and Rural Development, will continue to be the land manager for Kleskun Hill Natural Area. In this role it will be responsible for management of vegetation on the site, including weed control. It will also be responsible for land use referrals.

County of Grande Prairie

The County of Grande Prairie will continue to manage the recreation lease area. Wherever possible it will assist the other agencies to meet the objectives of the site.

Alberta Environment, Natural Resources Service

Natural Resources Service is the lead policy agency for protected areas, and has the capacity to enforce legislation and policy related to them. It will work with Public Lands and the County of Grande Prairie to provide protection to the natural resources of Kleskun Hill and to provide safety to visitors. Patrols by Conservation Officers will be carried out as time permits. As before, the RCMP carries the prime responsibility for dealing with vandalism and other criminal activities.

Kleskun Hill Museum Society

The Kleskun Hill Museum Society will continue to maintain and develop the historic building sites, and provide programs to the public in connection with them.

Peace Parkland Naturalists

The Peace Parkland Naturalists have been actively involved in monitoring the natural area since their formation in 1990. A member of the group, through an Alberta Environment volunteer program, is the volunteer steward of the site. This local group will continue to actively support the natural area through monitoring of the site.

7.0 Implementation of Plan

This plan has identified several areas of development. The table lists the developments and the lead agency or agencies responsible for carrying them out. The developments are dependent on available funding.

Developments	Agency
Develop parking lot, kiosk, and interpretation trail	All agencies will be involved to different degrees. Public Lands will not be involved in the parking lot development, but will assist with the trail.
Build shower building	County of Grande Prairie
Boundary signs and welcome sign	Public Lands, Natural Resources Service
Survey of lease area	County of Grande Prairie
Prairie grassland vegetation monitoring	Public Lands, Peace Parkland Naturalists
Updating of promotional information	County of Grande Prairie, Public Lands, NRS
Weed control	Public Lands

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Morrison, Kenneth. 1989 *Alberta Recreation and Parks Conservation – Outdoor Recreation System. A Zoning Framework*. Edmonton: Provincial Parks Service.

South Peace Regional Planning Commission 1992 *Kleskun Hill Park, County of Grande Prairie No. 1.*

Alberta Environment Active files from Natural Resources Service, Parks and Protected Areas.

Appendix 1

Alberta's Network of Protected Areas

Kleskun Hill Natural Area is part of a network of protected areas in Alberta. This section explains the organization of this network, and the role of Kleskun Hill Natural Area in it.

Natural Regions Framework

The Alberta government is committed to protecting the natural diversity of Alberta. To help select which areas of Alberta should be protected, a framework based on natural features has been adopted. This framework is a hierarchy of natural regions, subregions, and natural history themes. Natural regions provide the "big picture" of Alberta's landscapes, such as grasslands, mountains, and boreal forest. The subregions and natural history themes are subdivisions of the natural regions, and provide a more specific picture of smaller areas.

There are six Natural Regions in Alberta (see Natural Regions map). Differences between these regions are readily apparent by their distinct landform features and vegetation.

Each of these Natural Regions has been divided into subregions based on criteria that vary depending on the Natural Region. The Parkland Natural Region is divided into three subregions based on geographic location and major floristic differences. They are the Central Parkland, Foothills Parkland and Peace River Parkland subregions.

Subregions are further divided into Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 Natural History Themes. Level 1 themes are based on easily observed landforms of subregions, such as wetlands and valley/ridges.

Level 2 themes are more specific breakdowns of Level 1 themes. They refer to distinctive vegetation, habitat types or highly visible geological features. Examples of Level 2 themes for valley/ridges in the Parkland subregions are eroded bedrock, river terrace and shrublands. Level 3 themes are finer breakdowns of Level 2 themes. They include specific features such as rare plants and animals, and specific bedrock and landform types, for instance the badland formations at Kleskun Hill.

Kleskun Hill is in the Peace River Parkland Natural Subregion. This subregion is notable for its disjunct occurrence from other grasslands in Alberta and for the presence of species which have a more southerly or westerly distribution, such as the prickly pear cactus. Most of the extensive grasslands of this subregion have been cultivated and only small, scattered remnants are still in native cover. Kleskun Hill is one of these small remnants.

Parks and Protected Area Classification

The Natural Heritage Act makes provision for 6 classes of protected areas:

- Ecological Reserves
- Wildland Parks
- Provincial Parks
- Heritage Rangelands
- Natural Areas
- Provincial Recreation Areas

Each of these classes of protected areas contributes differently to the 4 goals of preservation, heritage appreciation, outdoor recreation and heritage tourism.

Goals for Parks and Protected Areas

Alberta parks and protected areas preserve Alberta's natural heritage, while providing nature-oriented recreation opportunities supported by facilities and heritage appreciation programs. Below are provincial goals for the provincial network of parks and protected areas.

Protection Preserve in perpetuity a network of parks and protected areas that represent the diversity of the province's natural heritage as well as related cultural heritage.

Heritage Appreciation Provide opportunities to explore, understand and appreciate the natural heritage of Alberta, and enhance public awareness and our relationship to and dependence on it.

Outdoor Recreation Provide a variety of natural landscape-dependent outdoor recreation opportunities and related facilities and services.

Heritage Tourism Encourage residents and visitors to discover and enjoy the natural heritage of Alberta through a variety of outdoor recreation and nature-based tourism opportunities, facilities and accommodation services.

Guiding Principles for Management of Parks and Protected Areas

Ecological Sustainability – Alberta's parks and protected areas will be managed to preserve environmental diversity and ecological integrity through perpetuation of species, biological diversity and the unimpeded functioning of ecological systems and processes.

Ecosystem Management – The plants and animals that live within a park or protected area are part of a larger ecosystem. Management of these resources will be integrated into and coordinated with the management of adjacent lands.

Balancing Preservation and Use – The parks and protected areas network will be managed to balance preservation and use. Different classes of protected areas accommodate varying degrees of human activities, including outdoor recreation, based upon the degree of protection required for the areas' natural resources.

Environmental Stewardship – Heritage appreciation services facilitate public awareness and understanding of Alberta's natural heritage, as well as to the sharing of that knowledge to foster positive attitudes and actions towards our natural heritage and its preservation.

Shared Responsibility – The Government of Alberta recognizes that stewardship of parks and protected areas is a shared responsibility. Partnerships that foster stewardship will be promoted with the private sector, other departments and governments, volunteers, not for profit groups and individual citizens in the planning, management and operations of parks and protected areas.

Appendix 2

Plants found in Kleskun Hill Natural Area

This list of vascular plants is from Alberta's Watchable Wildlife Checklist Series. Kleskun Hill has, at least, the 161 flowering plant and 2 fern/fern ally species included in this list.

Trees	
Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*
Lodgepole pine	*Pinus contorta*
White spruce	*Picea glauca*
Shrubs	
Currant and gooseberry family (Grossulariaceae)	
Northern gooseberry	*Ribes oxyacanthoides.*
Wild gooseberry	*Riber Hirtellum*
Cypress Family (Cupressaceae)	
Juniper, creeping	*Juniperus horizontalis*
Juniper, ground	*Juniperus communis*
Dogwood Family *(Cornaceae)*	
Bunchberry	Cornus canadensis
Red osier dogwood	*Cornus stolonifera*
Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)	
Atriplex, Nuttall's	*Atriplex nuttallii*
Heath Family (Ericaceae)	
Common bearberry	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*
Dwarf bilberry	*Vaccinium caespitosum*
Common blueberry	*Vaccinium myrtilloides*
Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)	
Buckbrush	*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*
Low bush cranberry	*Viburnum edule.*
Bracted honeysuckle	*Lonicera involucrata*
Twining honeysuckle	*Lonicera dioica*
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos albus*
Twinflower	*Linnaea borealis*
Oleaster Family (Elaeagnaceae)	
Canada buffaloberry	*Sheperdia canadensis*
Rose Family (Rosaceae)	
Chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana*
Dewberry	*Rubus pubescens*
Meadowsweet, white	*Spiraea betulifolia*
Raspberry, dwarf	*Rubus arcticus*
Raspberry, common wild	*Rubus idaeus*
Rose, common wild	*Rosa woodsii*
Prickly rose	*Rosa acicularis.*
Saskatoon	*Amelanchier alnifolia*
Willow Family (Salicaceae)	
Willow, beaked	*Salix bebbiana*
Willow, Scouler's	*Salix scouleriana*
Willow, shining	*Salix lucida*
Forbs, Ferns and Fern Allies	
Adder's-tongue Family (Ophioglossaceae)	
Grape fern, leather	*Botrychium multifidum*
Bluebell Family (Campanulaceae)	
Harebell	*Campanula rotundifolia*
Borage Family (Boraginaceae)	
Bluebur	*Lappula squarrosa*
Buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae)	
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Dock, weastern	*Rumex occidentalis*
Cactus Family (Cactaceae)	
Prickly-pear, brittle	*Opuntia fragilis*
Carrot Family (Umbelliferae)	
Alexanders, heart-leaved	*Zizia aptera*
Parsnip, water	*Sium suave*
Snakeroot	*Sanicula marilandica*
Wild parsley, hairy-fruited	*Lomatium foeniculaceum*
Composite Family (compositae)	
Arnica, leafy	*Arnica chamissonis*
Arnica, shining	*Arnica fulgens*
Aster, Lindley's	*Aster ciliolatus*
Aster, showy	*Aster conspicuus*
Aster, smooth	*Aster laevis*
Aster, tufted white prairie	*Aster ericoides*
Chamomile, scentless	*Matricaria perforata*
Coltsfoot, arrow-leaved	*Petasites sagittatus*
Dandelion, common	*Taraxacum officinale*
Everlasting, broad-leaved	*Antennaria neglecta*
Everlasting, rosy	*Antennaria rosea*
Everlasting, small-leaved	*Antennaria parvifolia*
False dandelion, yellow	*Agoseris glauca*
Fleabane, compound-leaved	*Erigeron compositus*
Fleabane, smooth	*Erigeron glabellus*
Fleabane, tufted	*Erigeron caespitosus*

Rosa woodsii

Goldenrod, Canada	*Solidago canadensis*
Goldenrod, low	*Solidago missouriensis*
Goldenrod, mountain	*Solidago spathulata*
Groundsel, balsam	*Senecio pauperculus*
Gumweed	*Grindelia squarrosa*
Hawk's-beard, annual	*Crepis tectorum*
Hawkweed, narrow-leaved	*Hieracium umbellatum*
Lettuce, common blue	*Lactuca pulchella*
Povertyweed	*Iva axillaris*
Ragwork, northern	*Senecio strepthanthifolius*
Sagewort, pasture	*Artemisia frigida*
Sagework, prairie	*Artemisia ludoviciana*
Sunflower, rhombic-leaved	*Helianthus subrhomboideus*
Tansy, common	*Tanacetum vulgare*
Wormwood, plains	*Artemisia campestris*
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*
Crowfoot Family (Ranunculaceae)	
Anemone, cut-leaved	*Anemone multifida*
Baneberry, red and white	*Actaea rubra*
Buttercup, heart-leaved	*Ranunculus cardiophyllus*
Buttercup, tall	*Ranunculus acris*
Meadow rue, veiny	*Thalictrum venulosum*
Meadow rue, western	*Thalictrum occidentale*
Prairie crocus	*Anemone patens*
Dogbane Family (Apocynaceae)	
Dogbane, spreading	*Apocynum androsaemifolium*
Evening Primrose Family (Onagraceae)	
Fireweed, common	*Epilobium angustifolium*
Willowherb, northern	*Epilobium ciliatum*
Figwort Family (Scrophulariaceae)	
Beardtongue, lilac-flowered	*Penstemon gracilis*
Beardtongue, slender blue	*Penstemon procerus*
Owl-clover	*Orthocarpus luteus*
Flax Family (Linaceae)	
Flax, wild blue	*Linum lewisii*
Gentian Family (Gentianaceae)	
Felwort	*Gentianella amarella*
Ginseng Family (Araliaceae)	
Sarsaparilla, wild	*Aralia nudicaulis*
Iris Family (Iridaceae)	
Blue-eyed grass, common	*Sisyrinchium montanum*
Lily Family (Liliaceae)	
Chives, wild	*Allim schoenoprasum*
Lily, western wood	*Lilium philadelphicum*
Onion, nodding	*Allium cernuum*
Solomon's-seal, star-flowered	*Smilacina stellata*
Wild lily-of-the-valley	*Maianthemum canadense*

Madder Family (rubiaceae)	
Bedstraw, northern	*Galium boreale*
Mint Family (Labiatae)	
Pepper-grass, common	*Lepidium densiflorum*
Rock cress, hairy	*Arabis hirsuta*
Rock cress, purple	*Arabis divaricarpa*
Rock cress, reflexed	*Arabis holboellii*
Rocker, small-flowered	*Erysimum inconspicuum*
Orchid Family (Orchidaceae)	
Bog orchid, bracted	*Habenaria viridis*
Pea Family (Leguminosae)	
Clover, alsike	*Trifolium hybridum*
Hedysarum, alpine	*Hedysarum alpinum*
Locoweed, early yellow	*Oxytropis sericea*
Locoweed, showy	*Oxytropis splendens*
Milk vetch, ascending purple	*Astragalus striatus*
Milk vetch, loose-flowered	*Astragalus tenellus*
Milk vetch, purple	*Astragalus dasyglottis*
Vetch, wild	*Bicia americana*
Vetchling, cream-colored	*Lathyrus ochroleucus*
Phlox Family (Polemoniaceae)	
Collomia, narrow-leaved	*Collomia linearis*
Pink Family (Caryophyllaceae)	
Chickweed, long-stalked	*Stellaria longipes*
Mouse-ear chickweed, field	*Cerastium arvense*
Sandwort, blunt-leaved	*Moehringia lateriflora*
Primrose Family (Primulaceae)	
Fairy candelabra, northern	*Antrosace septentrionalis*
Rose Family (Rosaceae)	
Avens, three-flowered	*Geum triflorum*
Avens, yellow	*Geum aleppipcum*
Cinquefoil, graceful	*Potentilla gracilis*
Cinquefoil, prairie	*Potentilla pensylvanica*
Cinquefoil, white	*Potentilla arguta*
Strawberry, wild	*Fragaria virginiana*
Sandalwood Family (Santalaceae)	
Bastard toadflax	*Comandra umbellata*
Saxifrage Family (Saxifragaceae)	
Alumroot, Richardson's	*Heuchera richardsonii*
Selaginella Family (Selaginellaceae)	
Selaginella, prairie	*Selaginella densa*
Stonecrop Family (Crassulaceae)	
Stonecrop, lance-leaved	*Sedum lanceolatum*
Violet Family (Violaceae)	
Violet, early blue	*Viola adunca*
Wintergreen Family (Pyrolaceae)	
Wintergree, common pink	*Pyrola asarifolia*

Wintergreen, white	*Pyrola elliptica*

Graminoids (grasses, rushes, sedges)

Grass Family (Gramineae)	
Barley, foxtail	*Hordeum jubatum*
Bluegrass, fowl	*Poa palustris*
Bluegrass, inland	*Poa interior*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
Bluegrass, Sandberg	*Poa sandbergii*
Bluejoint	*Calamagrostis canadensis*
Brome, awnless	*Bromus inermis*
Fescue, Rocky Mountain	*Festuca saximontana*
Grass, June	*Koeleria macrantha*
Grass, rough hair	*Agrostis scabra*
Grass, western porcupine	*Stipa curtiseta*
Hair grass, tufted	*Deschampsia cespitosa*
Muhly, mat	*Muhlenbergia richardsonis*
Needle grass, Columbia	*Stipa columbiana*
Needle grass, green	*Stipa viridula*
Oat grass, California	*Danthonia californica*
Oat brass, Hooker's	*Helictotrichon hookeri*
Oat grass, purple	*Schizachne purpurascens*
Reed grass, morthern	*Calamagrostis inexpansa*
Timothy	*Phleum pratense*
Wheat grass, crested	*Agropyron pectiniforme*
Wheat grass, northern	*Agropyron dasystachyum*
Wheat grass, slender	*Agropyron trachycaulum*
Rush Family (Juncaceae)	
Rush, big-head	*Juncus vaseyi*
Rush, wire	*Juncus balticus*
Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)	
Sedge, blunt	*Carex obtusata*
Sedge, hariy-fruited	*Carex lasiocarpa*
Sedge, hay	*Carex siccata*
Sedge, silvery-flowered	*Carex aenea*
Sedge, sun-loving	*Carex pensylvanica*
Sedge, white-scaled	*Carex xerantica*